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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/917,435	07/27/2001	William Phillip Gorman	RD - 28615	9715

31450 7590 05/08/2006

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EXAMINER

STORK, KYLE R

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2178

DATE MAILED: 05/08/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/917,435

Applicant(s)

GORMAN ET AL.

Examiner

Kyle R. Stork

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 February 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4-11 and 13-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4-11 and 13-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This final office action is in response to the amendment filed 21 February 2006.
2. Claims 1-2, 4-11, and 13-20 are pending. Claims 1, 9, and 16 are independent.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-2, 4, 6-11, 14-16, and 18-20 remain rejection and claims 16 and 18-20 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Towers

(Dreamweaver 2 for Windows and Macintosh, 1999, Peachpit Press, hereafter Towers)

further in view of Boezeman et al. (USPN 5,758,093—filing date 3/29/1996), hereinafter Boezeman.

As per independent claim 1, Towers discloses a method for developing a web page executable by a web browser (page ix: Dreamweaver is a web page development environment), the method comprising the steps of:

- Opening a visual development environment, wherein the visual development environment includes a visual representation of the web page under development (page 4: Here, a visual development window is shown, depicting a visual representation of a page under development)

- Selecting a field from a plurality of field types to be included in the web page (pages 140-142: Here, a form can be added to a web page. This form is offset by the <FORM></FORM> tags. The visual representation of a page displays the form data between two dashed red lines. Further, the form data contains form objects including: a one-line text box, a multi-line text box, a flock of checkboxes, a gaggle of radio buttons, and lists and menus)
- Inserting the selected field into the visual development environment (pages 140-142)
- Customizing a visual appearance of the inserted field using a visual editor of the visual development environment (page 145: Here, properties of form objects can be manipulated by a web page creator)
- Customizing dynamic behavior (page 233: Here a "Behavior" menu is accessed. This "Behavior" menu allows a web page creator to specify dynamic actions, including "Go To URL" (Figure 6), occur when a specific action, including "onClick" (Figure 7) occur)
- Repeating the steps of selecting a field, inserting the selected field, customizing a visual appearance of the inserted field, and customizing dynamic behavior until all fields are included in the web page (on pages 140-142, Here, the method for inserting form data is disclosed. These steps can be repeated to add a plurality of form fields to a web page. Further, web pages containing several form data fields is shown in Figures 6 and 7)

- Generating, in a single file, program code executable by a web browser to implement the visual appearance and dynamic behavior of the selected fields inserted into the visual development environment (page 4: Here, the web page creation environment is a WYSIWYG tool. All data is encapsulated in a single .htm or .html file)

Although Towers discloses both customizing dynamic behaviors and the use of form fields, Towers fails to specifically disclose customizing dynamic behaviors for form fields. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Tower's use of customizing dynamic behaviors with Tower's use of form fields, since it would have allowed a user to attach events to a form field event (page 233).

Towers discloses the step of customizing dynamic behavior of the inserted field comprises the steps of: providing a visual editor for defining properties of the inserted field in response to the selection of at least one particular field type of the plurality of field types (a properties dialog is discloses on page 145); and providing a visual editor for defining control operations for the inserted field in response to the selection of at least one particular field type of the plurality of field types (on page 233, there is an editor for control operations). Towers fails to disclose providing a visual editor for defining error conditions for the inserted field in response to the selection of at least one particular field type of the plurality of field types. However, Boezeman discloses an graphical editor which controls error conditions in col. 5, line 55—col. 6, line 5. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

integrate Boezeman's graphical editor of error conditions into Towers into facilitate synchronization (see col. 5, lines 55-60).

Regarding dependent claim 2, Towers and Boezeman disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 1, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Towers further discloses incorporating each inserted field into the visual representation of the web page, the incorporating of each inserted field includes incorporating the customizations to the visual appearance of the inserted field and incorporating the customizations to the dynamic behavior of the inserted field (fields may be selectively added on page 142); and displaying an updated visual representation of the web page after the step of incorporating each inserted field into the visual representation of the web page (on page ix, Towers reveals that Dreamweaver is a WYSIWYG web page development environment).

Regarding dependent claim 4, Towers and Boezeman disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 1, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Towers further discloses the step of customizing dynamic behavior of the inserted field further comprises the step of defining a plurality of states for the inserted field with the visual editor for defining properties, each state of the plurality of states having a corresponding set of properties for the inserted field (the Properties editor on page 145-146 sets attributes for the fields).

Regarding dependent claim 6, Towers and Boezeman disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 1, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Towers and Boezeman fail to specifically disclose the step of customizing dynamic behavior of the

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inserted field further comprises the step of defining at least one error condition for the inserted field with the visual editor for defining error conditions. However, the combined invention of Towers and Boezeman has the capability of defining error conditions, and it is beneficial to define error conditions because it prepares the web page for contingencies. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to define at least one error condition because it would have prepared the web page for contingencies.

Regarding dependent claim 7, Towers and Boezeman disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 1, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Towers further discloses the step of customizing a visual appearance of the inserted field further comprises the steps of: customizing the location of the inserted field in the web page (on page 139, Towers uses a table to customize field placement); and customizing the size of the inserted field in the web page (on page 145, Towers changes the size of a field).

Regarding dependent claim 8, Towers and Boezeman disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 1, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Towers further discloses the step of generating program code, in a single file, executable by a web browser comprises the steps of: instantiating an object for each inserted field (this is inherent because they are form objects, as per page 140), each object being instantiated from a corresponding field type of the inserted field (this is inherent because they are form objects, as per page 140) and including the customizations to the visual appearance of the inserted field (this would be necessary to maintain the individuality of

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the object, as per page 140) and the customizations to the dynamic behavior of the inserted field (the dynamic behavior of the field is changed on page 229); providing a control engine to execute each instantiated object (when the dynamic behavior of the field is changed, this inherently includes a control engine to execute the instantiated objects; and generating at least one of HTML code and Javascript code to implement each instantiated object, the control engine and the plurality of field types (on page ix, Towers states that it is an HTML tool, implying that HTML code is generated to reflect the page contents).

Regarding independent claim 9, it is a system designed to perform a subset of the method of claim 1. The material in the claim about the server may be rejected using the remote site information of Towers in pages 354-355. It is rejected under essentially similar rationale to claim 1.

Regarding dependent claim 10, it is a system designed to perform a further subset of the method of claim 1. The visual editors used to create forms are detailed on pages 140-142. It is rejected under essentially similar rationale to claim 1.

Regarding dependent claim 11, it is a system designed to perform the method of claim 2. It is rejected under essentially similar rationale to claim 2.

Regarding dependent claim 14, it is a system designed to perform the method of claim 7. It is rejected under essentially similar rationale to claim 7.

Regarding dependent claim 15, it is a system designed to perform the method of claim 8. It is rejected under essentially similar rationale to claim 8.

As per independent claim 16, Towers discloses a method for developing a web page executable by a web browser (page ix: Dreamweaver is a web page development environment), the method comprising the steps of:

- Opening a visual development environment, wherein the visual development environment includes a visual representation of the web page under development (page 4: Here, a visual development window is shown, depicting a visual representation of a page under development)
- Selecting a field from a plurality of field types to be included in the web page (pages 140-142: Here, a form can be added to a web page. This form is offset by the <FORM></FORM> tags. The visual representation of a page displays the form data between two dashed red lines. Further, the form data contains form objects including: a one-line text box, a multi-line text box, a flock of checkboxes, a gaggle of radio buttons, and lists and menus)
- Inserting the selected field into the visual development environment (pages 140-142)
- Customizing a visual appearance of the inserted field using a visual editor of the visual development environment (page 145: Here, properties of form objects can be manipulated by a web page creator)
- Customizing dynamic behavior (page 233: Here a "Behavior" menu is accessed. This "Behavior" menu allows a web page creator to specify dynamic actions, including "Go To URL" (Figure 6), occur when a specific action, including "onClick" (Figure 7) occur)

- Repeating the steps of selecting a field, inserting the selected field, customizing a visual appearance of the inserted field, and customizing dynamic behavior until all fields are included in the web page (on pages 140-142, Here, the method for inserting form data is disclosed. These steps can be repeated to add a plurality of form fields to a web page. Further, web pages containing several form data fields is shown in Figures 6 and 7)
- Generating, in a single file, program code executable by a web browser to implement the visual appearance and dynamic behavior of the selected fields inserted into the visual development environment (page 4: Here, the web page creation environment is a WYSIWYG tool. All data is encapsulated in a single .htm or .html file)

Although Towers discloses both customizing dynamic behaviors and the use of form fields, Towers fails to specifically disclose customizing dynamic behaviors for form fields. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Tower's use of customizing dynamic behaviors with Tower's use of form fields, since it would have allowed a user to attach events to a form field event (page 233).

Regarding dependent claim 18, it is a computer-readable medium with instructions designed to perform the method of claim 7. It is rejected under essentially similar rationale to claim 7.

Regarding dependent claim 19, it is a computer-readable medium with instructions designed to perform subset of the method of claim 8. It is rejected under essentially similar rationale to claim 8.

Regarding dependent claim 20, it is a computer-readable medium with instructions designed to perform subset of the method of claim 8. It is rejected under essentially similar rationale to claim 8.

5. Claims 5, 13, and 17 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Towers, further in view of Boezeman, further in view of Agarwal et al. (USPN 4,713,754—filing date 10/9/1984), hereinafter Agarwal.

Regarding dependent claim 5, Towers and Boezeman disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 1, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Towers further discloses said step of customizing dynamic behavior of the inserted field further comprises the step of: defining events for the inserted field and defining corresponding actions for each defined event with the visual editor for defining control operations (on page 233, responses to various events are defined within Towers). However Towers and Boezeman fail to disclose defining dependencies between the inserted field and other inserted fields with the visual editor for defining control operations. However, Agarwal discloses that fields may be interrelated on col. 2, lines 15-40, and it was notoriously well known in the art at the time of the invention that in a visual environment such as Dreamweaver, editing would occur in a visual manner. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to allow

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visual establishment of field dependencies in the manner of Agarwal in the context of Towers and Boezeman in order to facilitate processing of events where fields have a relationship to each other.

Regarding dependent claim 13, it is a system designed to perform a method combining the limitations of claims 4-6. It is rejected under essentially similar rationale to these claims.

Regarding dependent claim 17, it is a computer-readable medium with instructions designed to perform a method combining the limitations of claims 4-6. It is rejected under essentially similar rationale to these claims.

Response to Arguments

6. Initially, the examiner would like to point out to the applicant that 37 C.F.R. 1.104 states:

If domestic patents are cited by the examiner, their numbers and dates, and the names of the patentees will be stated. If domestic patent application publications are cited by the examiner, their publication number, publication date, and the names of the applicants will be stated. If foreign published applications or patents are cited, their nationality or country, numbers and dates, and the names of the patentees will be stated, and such other data will be furnished as may be necessary to enable the applicant, or in the case of a reexamination proceeding, the patent owner, to identify the published applications or patents cited. In citing foreign published applications or patents, in case only a part of the document is involved, the particular pages and sheets containing the parts relied upon will be identified. If printed publications are cited, the author (if any), title, date, pages or plates, and place of publication, or place where a copy can be found, will be given.

The examiner believes that the a sufficient number of pages from the Towers reference have been provided. Further, the examiner is unable to locate a copy of the current reference in the USPTO Library. Although the current examiner has ordered a

copy of the reference, it has yet to arrive. If the applicant desires, a copy of the reference may be provided at a later date.

7. Applicant's arguments filed 21 February 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The applicant argues, with respect to claim 16, that Towers teaches neither dynamic customization nor behavior modification taking place in the visual development environment (page 16). The examiner respectfully disagrees. Towers teaches a visual development environment showing dynamic customization and behavior modification (pages 142, 145-146). Here, the adding of form objects, which have dynamic customization and behavior modification, are shown using a visual development environment. The Object palette contains a plurality of form object flavors including text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, lists and menus, and buttons (page 142).

Further, the applicant argues that Towers does not teach repeating certain steps until all fields are included in the input form (page 16). However, the examiner disagrees. Towers discloses performing a plurality of steps substantially similar to those in claim 16 in order to add form objects to a form. Further, Towers shows a form containing multiple form objects (Figure 6). In order for this form to contain multiple form objects, the steps for creating and adding these objects must be repeated. The applicant makes the same argument with respect to claim 1 (page 17). This argument is similarly not persuasive.

Further, the applicant argues, with respect to claim 1, that Towers fails to teach, "providing a visual editor for defining properties (page 18)." However, the examiner respectfully disagrees. Towers teaches accessing a "Properties inspector," while in the visual editor, to allow a user to change the appearance, or properties, or a form object (page 145, To create a multi-line text field, items 2-3).

Further, the applicant argues that there is no motivation to combine Towers and Boezeman (pages 18-19). This belief is based upon the applicant's claim that, "Absent some suggest or teaching of the need to modify Towers, there can be no motivation for one to apply the teachings of Boezeman to it. See MPEP 2143.01." However, this assertion is incorrect. According to MPEP 2143.01, there are three possible teachings of motivation. One is the nature of the problem to be solved. Two is the teaching of the prior art. Three is the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art. In this instance, the prior art teaches that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to integrate Boezeman's graphical editor of error conditions into Towers into facilitate synchronization (see col. 5, lines 55-60). Further, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Boezeman with Towers, since it would have allowed a user to receive immediate feedback of incorrect form creation, enabling immediate correction.

Conclusion

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kyle R. Stork whose telephone number is (571) 272-4130. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (8:00-4:30).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong can be reached on (571) 272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Kyle R Stork
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2178

krS

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Cesar B. Paula". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

**CESAR PAULA
PRIMARY EXAMINER**